Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,———"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison.*———Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME I, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 23, 1841. { NUMBER 37.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for November, 1841.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.	
23 Tuesday,	2	7	4 58				
24 Wednesday,	3	7	4 57				
25 Thursday,	4	7	4 56	Last Quarter,	5	10	58 E.
26 Friday,	4	7	4 56	New Moon	13	0	14 M.
27 Saturday,	5	7	4 55	First Quarter,	21	0	55 M.
28 Sunday,	6	7	4 54	Full Moon,	28	1	22 E.
29 Monday.	6	7	4 54				

New Cash Store.

CHARLES E. MOSS & CO.

ARE NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING A

Splendid Assortment of

New Goods,

In the Brick Store formerly occupied by Samuel A. Harris. Their Goods were purchased in New-York and Philadelphia for CASH ENTIRELY, by one of the firm. They flatter themselves that their Stock will be found cheaper than any ever offered for sale in this place. As they intend to do an exclusive CASH BUSINESS, they hope that none will expect to purchase on *tic.*

Charlotte, November 2, 1841. 33...F

THE CHARLOTTE

Female Academy

WILL be re-opened on the 1st day of October next. Pupils can be accommodated with board, either in respectable families in the village, or in the Academy with the Teachers, at $9 per month.

Terms of Tuition per Session.

THIRD CLASS.	
Reading, Spelling, with the Elements of Geography and Arithmetic,	$ 8 50
SECOND CLASS.	
Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Emerson's second part Arithmetic and Olney's Geography,	$10 50
FIRST CLASS.	
Including the studies of the second, with larger systems of Arithmetic and Geography, Algebra, Composition, Botany, History—Natural, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, &c., &c.	$16 50
EXTRA BRANCHES.	
Instruction in Music on the Piano, per Session.	$25
The French Language per session,	10
Drawing and painting in water colors, per sess.	10
Oriental Teinting, per course,	10
Wax Fruit or Flowers, do.	6
Embroidery in Silk and Chenille, Worsted Lamp Mats, Ottomans, &c. &c.	5
French Sachets, Screens, and Work Baskets, per course,	5

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON.
Principal.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1841. 27...T

Clock and Watch REPAIRING.

Thomas Trotter

STILL continues to repair *Clocks and Watches* in the very best manner, if requested by the owner to do so. He is well supplied with all kinds of materials. His Shop is in the Jewellery Store of S. P. Alexander, situated South from the Courthouse between the "Mansion House" and the "Charlotte Hotel." It will be his earnest desire to do work faithfully, so as to merit encouragement.

☞ His price shall be as moderate as possible for CASH. [Charlotte, July 6, 1841...4w

Clock & Watch Repairing.

SAMUEL LAWING

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a shop in the town of Charlotte, nearly opposite the "Carolina Inn," where he will be glad to receive work in his line of business. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired in the most substantial manner, at short notice, on moderate terms, and warranted to perform well. A portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Charlotte, June 1, 1841. 13...F

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF

Valuable Property!

AS Administrator on the estate of the late William Cook, deceased, the subscriber will expose at public auction, at the late residence of said deceased, *on Friday, the 10th day of December next*, the following property, to wit:

Five or six valuable

NEGROES,

(*Among them a very likely young Blacksmith;*)

A SET OF

Blacksmith's Tools;

Horses, Cattle, AND Hogs;

A quantity of Seed Cotton; Corn, Hay, and Fodder,

With numerous other articles not here named.

ALSO,

Will be offered for sale at the above time and place,

A valuable Plantation,

CONTAINING

170 Acres of Land,

Or thereabouts. Said Plantation lies immediately on the Camden road, eight miles below Charlotte, and adjoins the lands of Col. Augustus Alexander, Charles G. Alexander, Esq., and others. There are BUILDINGS on it, and a Spring of excellent water. Persons desirous of purchasing the Plantation, are invited to go on it and examine for themselves.

Terms of the Sale—Six months credit, purchasers giving bond with approved security.

BENJ. MORROW, Admr.

Mecklenburg county, Nov. 16, 1841. 4w

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate are once more, *and for the last time*, called upon to come forward and make payments. If this call is not complied with in a short time, debtors will have to settle with an officer "to a dead certainty."—Those holding claims on the estate are also once more requested to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or their payment will be barred.

BENJ. MORROW, Admr.

Nov. 16, 1841. 36...4w

Last Notice.

THE subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to the late firm of *Alexander & Brothers*, that the business of that concern must be closed forthwith. All who do not comply with this notice between this time and the 1st of January next, by a settlement of their notes or accounts, may rest assured of having to settle them with an officer. This is *positively the last notice* we shall give on this subject.

ADAM ALEXANDER,
One of the Surviving Partners of the firm of Alexander & Brothers.

November 2, 1841. 34...F

Charlotte Journal insert until the 1st of January.

DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for *cash*.

Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8....F

COACH MAKING.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail. All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

To Undertakers.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Wardens of the Poor for Mecklenburg County, until the 20th of December next, for a STEWARD to take charge of the Poor House for the term of one year from the 1st of January, 1842. Persons desirous of the situation, will address their bids to the subscriber through the Charlotte Post-Office, endorsed, "Proposals for Steward of the Poor House." On the 20th December the Board will meet and make the election.

BENJ. MORROW, Chairman.

Charlotte, Nov. 16, 1841. 36...5

Charlotte Journal will copy.

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Branch Mint He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

POETRY.

ON THE DEATH OF AN INFANT.

"*Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.*"

How calm are thy slumbers, thou sweet little stranger,
Unmindful of sorrow—regardless of danger!
Thy mild spirit left thee as pure as it found thee,
Ere the cold cares of life spread their darkness around thee!

Thy spirit owned not this world of confusion,
Its joys deign'd no relish for "fancy's illusion;"
Thine eye clos'd upon them, thy pilgrimage ended,
Thy soul mounted upward by angels attended.

Sleep on, lovely cherub! No more shalt thou waken,
Thy body lies tenantless, cold and forsaken.
No more shall the arms of a parent enfold thee,
No more shall the eye of affection behold thee.

Though now the frail body in death is reclining,
Thy bright, spotless spirit with angels is shining:
For our Savior to us an assurance has given,
That "of such" as thou art "is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Variety.

A Hoosier Customer.—The Picayune gives a queer account of an uncouth looking Hoosier who went into an ironmonger's store in Chatres street, whistling, on somewhat a low key, "Yankee Doodle," and seeming as independent as an eagle in his eye.

He threw his eye down along the well arranged store, as a captain of militia would look along the lines of a training day, and then addressed the clerk, who, with well combed hair, stood impatient to know what the Hoosier wanted, that he might at once supply him, and return to perusing James' last novel.

"Stranger, you go it rayther extensive here in the saw, hatchet, and etcetera business."

"Rather," said the clerk, assuming a bland tone, but wishing the hoosier on board his flat boat; "do any thing for you, sir?"

"Well, I guess you can, young feller," said the Hoosier, "you seem to be a right kind of a nice man. Why, your hair is jist as greasy and as glossy as if you eat nothing but *bar* meat, you raccoon-looking crittur you. Why on airth don't you make a *clearing* on your chin? (the clerk wore an imperial.) Out west, we never leave a stump standing that we don't cut down.

"Sir," said the clerk, peevishly, "do you wish to buy any thing?"

"Haint you got locks?" said the Hoosier, perfectly composed.

"Yes," said the clerk, "we have locks of every description, padlocks, spring locks, patent locks, and double shooting locks."

"Yes, stranger," said the Hoosier, "but I do all my shooting with a rifle. I don't want none of them locks. I want a *lockjaw*, for I've tried every means to stop my old woman's tongue, and I believe nothing else will silence her."

"Don't deal in the article," said the clerk gruffly, returning to read the "Ancient Regime."

"And, darn you, couldn't you say so at first," replied the Hoosier, "you half-feathered, half-starved looking prairie chicken."

The Hoosier left the store whistling Hail Columbia!

Living Testimony.—We should hate to be counsel in a case like the following. A member of the Society of Friends was called to give testimony in a case of assault, &c.

Counsel: You were present during the affray, and have heard the preceding witness' account?

Friend: Yea.

Counsel: You perceive the contradictory statement of the affair, as testified by those who have already been examined, both as regards the manner of the assault, and the manner in which the plaintiff's coat was torn. One says it was torn horizontally, another perpendicularly; others, again, transversely, and diagonally, and some give it incisions and contusions. You will, therefore, have the goodness to represent to the Court and Jury, the precise manner in which the assault was made, and the coat torn. My client relies mainly on your testimony for redress.

"Step this way," said the witness, "and I will be brief and explicit." (Placing his hands on the lawyer's collar.) The manner was thus: Friend Patrick seized the coat of friend Andrew in this way, and, according to my apprehension, being in a mind not savoring of peace. After various words of vanity spoken by Patrick, which it would be unseemly to repeat, he shook him after this manner. And as to the coat, (suiting the action to the word,) he rent it grievously!—*Pennsylvania paper.*

QUILP tells a good story of a Newburyport Deacon, who, upon returning from preaching one Sunday, perceived that his boys had been making "egg nogg." After lecturing them on the impropriety of doing such things at any time, and particularly on "Sabba' days," he whispered to the eldest—"Is there any left, John?"—*Boston Post.*

"Say, uncle Ben, what sort o' animals are them 'ere punkins that are all over black, a'most blue, and a little redish?" "Them, Jonathan, are called egg plants—wegetable eggs." "Eggs! well, I swan, I should like to see one of 'em hatched, to see what sort o' crittur a wegetable am."

Learning how to Scull.—The Boston Post tells the following good story: "One of the Washingtonian teetotallers served his time at the grocery business, with a Deacon who was in the habit of making his own port wine, from whom he often had orders to "go up stairs and *grind some logwood*, as the port wine was most out." One Sunday the Deacon was hard at work over a large cask with a pole in his hand, stirring up the home-made port wine, when a member of the same church entered unobserved. After looking with astonishment for some minutes, he exclaimed, "Halloo! Deacon, what are you doing?" The Deacon jumped round in great confusion, and, after a little hesitation, replied, "Why, I was afraid I might get off in a boat some of these times, and I was *learning how to scull!*"

"Cuffy, go to the meadow and catch my horse, High Olympus." "Yes, sar—don't know so much 'bout de *hio*, but he's *limpus* nuff, dat's sartin."

"Excuse haste and a bad *pen*," as the hog said to the butcher when he escaped.—*N. O. Crescent.*

Politics of the Day.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECH OF

The Hon. Levi Woodbury,

Delivered at the Democratic Meeting at Faneuil Hall, Boston, October 19, 1841.

Speaking of the last Presidential Election, Mr. WOODBURY said:

The scenes of degradation and demoralization which preceded that election, were not of American growth; there were basely foreign in character. They must have been imported by our opponents from countries where the lower ranks are ignorant and inexperienced, and accustomed to debauchery, and where votes are bought and sold like sheep in the shambles. Their influence must be short-lived, where intelligence and virtue among the electors are not utterly exterminated. Never can results thus produced, or results attempted to be perpetuated by means such as those proposed at the late extra session, triumph long here. Indeed, it is a part of the providence of God every where, that *unlawful means* can no more be used with safety or durable success, than unlawful ends. Hence they have, in this instance, already proved the seeds of overthrow to those who used them. The profligate engineers have been blown sky high by their own shells. The revulsion is not only begun, but advanced. The people are not merely awaking, but awakened. And overwhelming ruin is written on the walls of the political palaces of our opponents, in warning as legible and deep as ever dismayed tyrants in days of miraculous interposition. [Applause.]

Let us devote a few moments to a consideration of some of their means and measures, as a memento for our children to shun, and as an excitement for us and all who value virtue or liberty, to punish such outrages on them at the polls, by the most signal reprobation.

Look first at some of the reckless charges they trumped against their predecessors. In the front rank was a host of *Ogle fabrications;* and what was worse, after being proved on the floor of Congress, by one of his own political friends—even by one of your own Ex-Governors and present collector, to be full of exaggeration and hypocrisy, thousands, calling themselves honorable men, aided in disseminating those falsehoods in every section of the Union. Next came the convulsive horror at the use of *bloodhounds*, though employed to detect the ferocious savage, who had spared neither sex nor infancy, and had for years covered an exposed frontier with conflagration and butchery. But what is worse, the very territorial Governor who recommended, bought, and used them, was a whig addressing whig conventions—and has, by a whig administration, been re-appointed to the office from which the abused democratic one removed him.—(Many cheers.) Next came the really laughable charge of usurpation intended by a *standing army!* A standing army, composed only of citizen militia! Yes, a citizen militia converted into an army voluntarily to destroy their own liberties, and that on a most dangerous plan, it was pretended—but which had its origin in principle under *Washington, and had been* particularly recommended by Harrison himself. (Applause.) Shame, shame on such hypocrisy. But perhaps enough of this scrutiny. (Cries of no, go on, go on.) Next then, came the charge of a *forty million* debt! Reiterated over the whole Union, and yet now admitted not to exceed *twelve;* and half that twelve manifestly caused by themselves. This was done by them in one half a year, and near sixteen more was attempted to be created for a National Bank, while their predecessors were twenty-four half years in forming as much as five or six million; and in the mean time saved and deposited with the States near thirty millions, though their successors have not deposited a dollar with them, and will not without the aid of increased taxation. Next came the complaint against the use of *treasury notes*, which saved from two to three per cent., on the average, compared with their twelve million loan. The notes allowed all the middling classes to participate, while the loan benefits only banks and nabob capitalists; and the notes, however derided, did not, on the 4th of March last, equal six millions, while our opponents have since authorized loans equalling more than twenty-five millions, and resorted to treasury notes also, whenever able, under former laws. (Loud cheers.)

Next *extravagance of expenditure*—being, the last year, but twenty-three millions, when they contemplate twenty-seven or eight this year; being larger in former years only under large expenses in Indian wars and uncalled for appropriations for other purposes made by Congress, to the extent of thirty or forty millions. The average in Van Buren's administration did not exceed twenty-seven millions, instead of thirty-seven, as pretended often, and his last year, reduced to twenty-three millions, was leading the way to only twenty in this year, that being only the amount of the average ordinary expenditure of the whole last twelve years, pronounced so extravagant by those who have exceeded it seven or eight millions. (Many cheers.) I ought to pass over other topics of their groundless charges, lest too great an encroachment should be made on your time. (More—more.)

Look at the losses by Receivers, Collectors, &c., so falsely presented and exaggerated. A list of the whole from the foundation of the government, during half a century, has been circulated and placarded by these honest politicians on every post and corner as the amount lost during only the twelve past years of democratic rule. Much of it has also been atributed to the sub-treasury system. When in truth the losses have not been a single dollar under the sub-treasury, and when its whole expenses yearly do not appear to have equalled thirty thousand dollars; when all the losses by collectors and receivers under General Jackson were not as much as in various former administrations, with a United States Bank, or as the losses yet unsettled to the Treasury by the United States Bank alone; and when all the losses under Mr. Van Buren—(including Swartwout himself—recommended to office at his second term by whigs—voted for by whigs—chairman of the panic whigs, and once nominated as a candidate for Vice President by whigs)—not all equal to the losses in the last four years in more than twenty cases of broken banks; nor one-twentieth of the amount lost by the public and its sotckholders through the United States Bank alone. Even now, after all the tirades against the last administration on account of Swartwout's default, we are told by the very last whig papers themselves that all the vituperation has been groundless, the defalcation trifling, and the whole well secured. In fine, without being too tedious, the past administrations were falsely charged with *ruin*—*ruin*—general RUIN—every year since General Jackson's election, as well as since Mr. Van Buren's. *Ruin*, from imputed harshness to the Indians in Georgia, where civilization and Christianity were only then attempted to be extended—*ruin*, from the veto of the bank in 1832, which veto their own President has repeated in 1841—*ruin*, from the removal of the deposites, which the law expressly authorized, and from an institution that has since failed, and been pronounced even by some of the Whig partisans a *public nuisance.*

But enough of charges so groundless and absurd. Well calculated to be sure to mislead for a time, but yet, after detection, and full exposure, calculated also to recoil and overwhelm, as they are now doing, with shame, desertion, and defeat, their heedless authors.

Look next a moment at the reprobate character of the other practices and principles under which they sought and procured power. Their course, as a party, was to promise nothing, but abuse every thing. At the same time, fragments of the party in particular places promised every thing, and in others resisted every thing. In one place the fragments were United States Bank, in another anti-bank—in one high tariff, in another anti-tariff—in one abolition, in another anti-abolition—in one pledging all offices to old incumbents, in another all to new ones.

But as a party, and a whole party, when asked for their joint common principles for administering the government, they referred you to nothing, but their philosphical and argumentative, *coonskins and hard cider.* If you inquired for their plans of reform, you were answered only by *log cabins or gold spoons.* In fine, the loftiest among them admitted that their resolution was to *oppose every thing and propose nothing.*

Even at Harrisburg, where the magnates of their cause assembled, you could obtain no opinions on the Constitution, the Currency, the Distribution, much less Abolition, or the United States Bank.—All was concealment, noncommittalism, inglorious secresy—nothing, in short, about any great principle or question of constitutional liberty, or public policy, but simply "Tippecanoe and Tyler too."

It was "*Tippecanoe and Tyler too,*" morning, noon, and night, at taverns, pipe-layings, log-cabins, halls of legislation, and if not in churches, at least in aristocratic drawing rooms. It was the league of black spirits and white, of all hues, opinions and creeds, and all not for one single great specified object, except "Tippecanoe and Tyler too;" and that to be attained through all kinds of misrepresentation and delusion, all kinds of mummery and parade, all kinds of sensual and sordid appeals; indeed all kinds of political debauchery, from treating down to Badgerism and Glentworthism; and all kinds of inconsistency, from running two candidates to establish a Bank of the United States, who had both uniformly opposed it; and two to enable them to seize on all the spoils of office, who had uniformly denounced those spoils, and all removals for opinion's sake.

What could common sense philosophy or cool reflection anticipate to happen, ere long, when the mask was sripped off from such a chaos and profligacy of principles? Nothing less than what experience soon verified. Those who sow the wind must expect to reap the whirlwind. The end in one sense came more quickly than any anticipated—in less than one short month.

In less than one short month—ere the baked meats of the inauguration, with all its senseless pageantry and "glorification," were cold, they had falsified most of their pledges against removals, and by importunities and bickerings, not only embittered the life, but hurried to a painful grave the gray hairs of their Chief Magistrate.

It is a singular coincidence, that the cold blooded persecutors for the spoils of office were allowing the timbers of the last log cabin in the capitol, the great emblem of their cause, to be pulled down and trodden in the dust beside his ashes—when these last were being conveyed from the city.

What has been the fate also of his colleague—of "*Tyler too*"—before the first half year of his Presidency closed? Burnt and shot in effigy over half the Union—denounced in their conventions—balckballed by their presses—and in fine proscribed in Congress itself by all the great leaders of the great Harrisburg piebald coalition.

What sudden retribution! What changes beyond the romance of the wildest Arabian tale! What a stupendous coalition sapped by its own bad principles—overthrown, scattered in fragments over the earth in only half a year! It was almost miraculous madness, which led them to persevere, as they began, in such an universal disregard for all their solemn pledges against removals for mere opoinion's sake, pledges given every where and in every form, and by almost every conspicuous politician. In this matter their wantonness almost exceeds credibility. Did they suppose the whole community had adopted a Paul Clifford rule of conduct and belief? Did they suppose that the people at large had neither memories nor morals? Is breach of faith to be a part of the creed of our opponents? Can they regard hypocrisy as a virtue?—violation of pledges as honorable? Did they expect to retain public confidence by breaking it, and to deserve future trust by a profligate abuse of all past trust? If they did, it is fortunate that the false disguise has been stripped off so early, and that they now stand *unwhigged*—before the scorn of many of their own party, and the sneers of the world.—(Cheers.)

They have been equally unfortunate, if not perfidious, in several other respects. Thus, on the great and absorbing question of the currency, they have accomplished little or nothing, except to get up a malignant family feud. Their magnificent doings have been chiefly undoings. The deposite act, as to the pet banks, which they had insisted on as indispensable to prevent a despotic union of the purse and the sword, and to control a dangerous Executive discretion, they have repealed in hot haste, before any system had become a law in its

stead—thus by blunder or design restoring under themselves the very condition of things they had anathematized under others. Not content with this, they committed the like folly as to the sub-treasury, though so excellent in some of its provisions as to force on themselves a renewal of them; and so wise in all its essentials, that no constitutional, safe, and permanent substitute is very likely to be devised for it, except with some modifications as to the currency originally recommended with it in September, 1837. Indeed the great whig argument against it, that a verdict had by the former elections been rendered against it, has already been nullified, and the hundred thousand changes of votes already ascertained since last autumn, and indeed since its repeal, furnish the strongest whig argument to restore it, and to drive the the advocates of a national bank into more than Andalusian shades.

How ludicrous has been their tinkering with this subject at the late extra session, till they fell together by the tongues—not to say ears, as in one house of Congress—and then like termagants broke up with a regular row of caucus scolding.

Instead of confining banking to those who have spare funds to loan, they tried to dabble in it themselves, though without spare money, and compelled to resort to an immense debt to be embarked in so unpromising a speculation. Instead of providing capital for commerce where a sufficiency did not exist, they sought to swell the amount of what was already over-bloated, excessive, and unprofitable.—Instead of reducing by their system Executive influence, they increased it ten fold. Instead of letting the Government keep its own money as it keeps its own ships, forts, lands, and buildings, by its own officers, amenable to it and accountable for defalcation under severe penalties, they attempted to put it in the power of bank stock-holders, at times titled, inimical and irresponsible foreigners, such as some Countess of Paper-rags, some Duke of Shinplasters, or the Barings, or even Louis Phillippe. Instead of leaving substitutes for specie to the States, that may need them, and who can, by only willing it, at any time, make them sound, they have sought to absorb the whole subject of the currency into the hands of mere jobbing politicians. Under pretence of doing some small exchanges for themselves, they have argued the power to do all exchanges for others; and they have thus attempted to regulate, cheapen, and equalize the whole exchanges of the country, amounting to several hundred millions, by legislative corporations, when they might as well regulate and reduce the tides of the ocean by such corporations. They might as well control prices of merchandize and produce, and fix new regulations for the movements of even the planetary system, as alter by legislation the great laws of trade that pervade and govern the whole civilized world. (Applause.)

The real difference of exchanges between two places, you know full well, cannot exceed the cost of carrying specie from one to the other, or else specie would be carried instead of buying a bill of exchange. Now you know, also, that the cost of carrying gold from the remotest points, St. Louis or Detroit, does not exceed two per cent. Hence it follows inevitably, that all the party slang as to high exchanges without a National Bank, is groundless; and that what trading politicians please to designate as five, ten, or fifteen per cent., a difference in exchanges, is not a difference between exchange of specie, but of specie in one place and bad notes in another. Such a difference they might find across one of your own streets between the exchange of specie for the notes of a broken bank. You might as well call the difference between the exchange of a sound horse for an unsound one, in different cities, a difference caused by their distance from each other, rather than by their unsoundness.

Only last winter, (to give a practical illustration on this point) when exchanges were quoted by political presses and bankers as from three to five per cent. on New Orleans, I exchanged two hundred thousand dollars of specie in New Orleans for the same amount paid me at New York, without paying a single dollar for the difference in exchange. (Applause.)

Nothing can cure such ignorant or speculating interference, but some little acquaintance with the true principles of banking and of commerce, and some restraining grace in politicians not to make the public the goose to be exposed to be constantly plucked by a combination of speculators, sharks, and blacklegs. Had neither of the bank projects been vetoed, those miserable schemes would both have fallen still lower, except for the public capital and credit connected with them. And Capt. Tyler, as well as the Constitution, would both have been headed in vain; and the public would, in my opinion, soon have been more thoroughly undeceived than they even now are, as to the folly and imposture of both measures. The people can always have specie or its equivalent when they insist upon it, and whether they resort to a *Macon specific* or *hard money* alone as provided by the constitution; the fault is in themselves, in not having good laws or in not inflexibly requiring them to be executed, when they are subjected to vascillations and depredations of suspended bank paper. The axe can be laid at the root of speculation and profit, and sound money will abound as much as sound timber or sound ships, if the demand for them is only made steady and firm. The stupid idea that coin enough, if required, does not exist in the world for a circulating medium of specie here, when it exceeds in America and Europe alone fifteen times all needed here, is worthy only of the superficial flippancy that gives birth to such crudities. The specie flag kept flying by the general government in 1837, saved to us specie enough for three-fourths of the whole amount desirable, and relieved the country from the abominable twenty-five years' suspension, looked up to by Mr. Biddle as the English model for our imitation, one of the consequences of which has been developed in the rotten insolvency and ruin of the United States Bank under his boasted auspices.

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Speaking of the Distribution Act, Mr. W. said:

Remember, that there is no suplus, and that every dollar of our public territory, given away, has to be supplied by more than a dollar's tax—and that Massachusetts, for instance, in getting $140,000 by the distribution law, has to repay, under an increased tariff, quite $180,000 to restore the pincipal, and the expense, as well as loss, of collection and transfer. Remember, too, that the poor and middling classes are obliged to pay of this $180,000, at least twenty or thirty per cent. more under a tariff, than they would have to pay if the money was wanted by Massachusetts, and collected by herself under her own system of taxation, which properly falls heaviest on capital, and less on labor, than does the Tariff. Remember, too, that these losses are inflicted on us so as in effect only to aid British bond holders abroad, and wealthy political jobbers at home. Democrats will support no wasteful addition to the public expenditure—which at only the extra session, our opponents have augmented nearly six millions, by such unprecedented schemes, among others, as granting civil pensions, assuming naval pensions, assuming post office expenses, and assuming the support of lunatic paupers. Nor will they tolerate any star chamber inquiries with secret and inquisitorial powers, to hunt down political opponents, and provide for starving office seekers.

Tell them, too, you want no Biddle Bank, coiling like a huge sea serpent its leviathan folds around every antagonist interests or institution, and strangling its victims at the rod of party caprice, or party dictation, on either side of the Atlantic. Tell them to keep off profane hands, from destroying the veto power in the Constitution, which they threaten. It is the peoples' tribunative prerogative, speaking again through their Executive. And if the popular vote is to rule, independent of the froms of the Constitution, as they argue against the use of the veto power, then all of them and their schemes are already check-mated and overruled. If half of either House resigned, who are now in a minority at home, the gasconading grandeur of the administration last March, or even last June, would become a mere worthless hulk.

* * * * * *

They compel the people, by a needless tariff, to pay three millions more within the Union, than they would be obliged to pay without the boasted distribution bill of the last session. Thus are we ground down with a tax on our clothes and our leather; our salt and molasses; our sugar and iron—indeed, much of all besides tea and coffee, which we either see or taste, wear or use, except the drugs and poisons to kill us.

If we live or die, ride or walk, marry or be single, remain poor or rich; still, in some shape or other, from the cradle to the grave, taxation under the present tariff, like cankered care, stalks beside or around us, as inseparable as our shodows. On the contrary, we want industry and enterprise to be free—"free trade and sailors' rights" all the world over. We want the just reward every where and in every thing of honest labor. We are not foes to manufactures, any more than to agriculture or commerce. But we say, let all have equal rights—let all have a fair field and a clear deck. Is not tilling the soil or ploughing the ocean as much American industry as moving a spinning jenney? Are not all the toils and mechanical arts connected with farming and trade useful and commendable, and to be encouraged, as much as weaving or spooling? We want no hot-bed protection in either, to disturb capital from its natural channels or to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. On the contrary, give us equal liberty in all. Last, but not least, you never will countenance any marked hostility to the laboring classes, in any form—much less by annulling the salutary ten hour system, or capriciously lowering wages. We are all, it is hoped, practical as well as theoretical democrats. We go for substance more than names.

* * * * * *

The relief which was to come from our opponents proves in the end to be oppression. The economy expected turns out to be extravagance. The time for their retrenchment is never the present time, but always *to-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow*. The reduction promised in expenses is augmentation—by millions. The better times which were to refresh and enrich all classes, have proved the worst—except the gradual cure which increased industry and thrift will alone in time produce, and which intermeddling legislation often retards. The true bone and muscle of the land, whether merchants, mechanics, or farmers, seamen or laborers—whether heretofore under the whig or democratic flag—are tired of this wretched system of change, pretension, and hypocrisy.

From the Union Democrat.

A NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The framers of our Constitution established a national currency for the United States, by authorizing Congress to coin money and fix the value of foreign coins, and forbidding the States to make any thing but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts. The currency thus established has been shown by the experience of all nations to be the *soundest* and *safest* ever invented; for it is not in the power of any man, or any company of men, to deprive it of its value. The farmer, the mechanic, and the laborer, who has his silver dollar or gold piece in his pocket, has his *property* there, and neither dishonest or bankrupt banks, nor even Government itself, can deprive it of its value; and as to convenience, a man may carry gold enough in his pocket, without sensible incumbrance, to pay his expenses from one end of the Union to the other.

It is our opinion that a gradual return to a currency of gold and silver would be highly conducive to the best interests of the country, both in its prosperity and morals.

But if we must have a paper currency of a national character, why should not the *Government* furnish it? The process is easy and safe; it does not require that the Government shall be clothed with banking powers, or shall materially increase its machinery.

The laws of currency in this country have been illustrated by experience, and are well defined. A paper currency in general credits, instead of remaining among the people in the interior, travels constantly towards New York, where there is the greatest demand for it, and where it is most valuable. It is as much against the laws of currency, that such a paper should travel from New York into the interior, as it is against the laws of nature that drift-wood should float up stream. A force stronger than the current may cause a log or a plank to float against the stream, but the moment that force is removed it again resumes its downward course. So a traveller leaving New York, may take with him the notes of the city banks or other paper in full credit in that city; but the moment he relinquishes his hold of them by paying them out on his way, they are seized by some merchant and sent back again to pay for goods in the mart of the nation.

Such is the effect of this law on the New York city banks, that they are unable to keep out notes to the amount of one-tenth of their capital. Indeed, when conferring with some of those banks in 1833, in relation to receiving the Government deposites, we were surprised to learn that the effective circulation of the banks having a capital of $2,000,000, scarcely exceeded $200,000. A sum somewhat larger appeared by their statements to be out; but a large portion of it was really held by the other city banks, subject to be exchanged in the next settlement. The reason is, that the current of circulation is always *toward* those banks instead of *from* them, and they might as well attempt to float a plank up stream as to circulate their notes at a distance from the city.

The operations of the late Bank of the United States, so far from contradicting this principle, afford its most powerful illustration. The notes of that Bank were payable at the branches where issued, and *receivable every where in payment of dues to the United States*. Had their credit been left to rest on the means of the Bank only, they would have constituted as many local currencies as there were branches issuing them, and would have been little or no better than the notes of well managed State banks in the same neighborhood. But in consequence of being made receivable for public dues, the notes of the most distant branches became current in New York, where about two-thirds of the public revenue was collected, and this gave them a general credit throughout the Union.

How, then, it may be asked, did the Bank keep so large an amount in circulation? We answer, *by a constant re-issue at the distant branches*. Comparatively few notes were issued by the principal Bank or the New York branch, because they could not be circulated from those points against the current which was always setting in upon them from every direction; but the New Orleans, Natchez, Nashville, St. Louis, and other distant branches, were the fountains from which this currency sprung, and from those points it flowed towards New York as steadily as the congregated waters of the Arkansas, Missouri, Mississippi, Ohio, and other Western streams, flow to the Gulf of Mexico through the channel of the Father of Rivers.

At the first glance it may seem that the Bank may have incurred great loss by throwing out immense masses of notes at the distant branches, which she was obliged to meet at New York, where they were received by the Government. So far from encountering any loss, she made it a very profitable business. It took these notes an average of ninety days at least, probably more, from the time of their issue, to reach New York. There were three modes in which they were put in circulation, viz:

1. They were paid out to the creditors and disbursing officers of the United States. In this case the Bank retained the use of the public money until the notes reached New York, say ninety days, equal to one and a half per cent., which was sufficient to pay the difference of exchange.

2. They were paid out to borrowers who got notes discounted, the interest on which for ninety days, while the notes were travelling to New York, would pay the difference of exchange.

3. But cheifly they were paid out in the purchase of bills of exchange at sixty or ninety days, on New York and other Eastern cities. In this case both interest and difference of exchange were deducted, which, on a ninety days bill, would be about three per cent., and the bill coming to maturity by the time the notes issued in its purchase reached New York, furnished the means to pay them. Thus was three per cent. made on every operation without the use of any real capital at all, the proceeds of the bills purchased furnishing the means to redeem the notes with which the purchase was made. This operation, so long as it was confined to bills founded on the actual exports of the South and West, was the safest as well as the most profitable done by the Bank; but having been perverted into means of granting discounts at usurious interest, it became one of the principal sources of mischief to the currency and business of the country, threw upon the hands of a Bank a mass of protested bills, and in the end contributed greatly to its insolvency and ruin

Both in theory and practice, it is well established that a paper currency of universal credit cannot be maintained in the interior of the United States, unless it be issued and re-issued at points distant from New York, the centre of trade to which such a currency will inevitably flow.

Has not the Government the means of issuing and re-issuing such a currency at numerous points throughout the Union? We think it has.

The disbursements of the Government exceed thirty millions of dollars annually. The credit of the Government is better in every part of the Union than that of a bank ever can be. That credit may be used as a currency thus:

Let Congress require the Treasury Department to perpare notes to be signed by the Treasurer and countersigned by the Register, in which the United States shall promise to pay the bearer one, two, five, or any other number of dollars named in them, *at the depository named therein*, being that nearest the point where they are to be paid out, *said notes to be also receivable for public dues throughout the United States*.

When payments are to be made to public creditors, give them their option to take gold and silver or these notes. Being receivable for public dues in New York, these notes would be in good credit there, and consequently, being more readily remitted than specie, would be more valuable in every other part of the Union. As a matter of course, the public creditors would prefer them to gold and silver.

It can scarcely be doubted that of the thirty millions of dollars disbursed annually, at least twenty millions would be paid out in these notes. They would be continually going out in disbursements all along the frontier and the seacoast, as well as at all the Government establishments and through all the salaried officers in the interior, and constantly coming in through the custom-houses and the land offices. Probably the premanent average circulation would settle down at about ten millions of dollars. The advantages of this plan over a National Bank are, among others, the following, viz:

1. It involves no constitutional question.

2. It raises up and fosters no money power to influence or corrupt the Government or the people.

3. It will not increase the power or influence of the Government itself, except in the appointment of a few clerks to keep accounts of the amounts issued and redeemed.

4. It would give the *whole people* the profits arising from the use of a credit currency, instead of throwing it into the hands of a few capitalists, being equivalent to a permanent loan without interest, of about ten millions of dollars.

5. There could be little or no over issues, and the amount in circulation would be more uniform than that of bank notes, being less influenced by the revulsion of trade or speculation. If, perchance, it should become less valuable than specie, the public creditors would refuse to receive it from the Government; and the means of issue being thus cut off, the amount in circulation would be immediately reduced through the receipts of the custom-houses and land offices, and its value restored. Indeed, it is obvious that it never can depreciate materially, if at all, so long as the public creditors have an unqualified option to receive that or specie for moneys due them.

6. Such a currency would be incomparably more safe for the people than bank notes of any description, as it could not be rendered valueless by bank mismanagement, misfortune or fraud, or by any other event short of the destruction of the Government.

7. Why then should the people, for the purpose of securing a national paper currency, borrow ten millions of dollars, pay interest upon it, and hazard it in a new Bank to be managed in effect by a few private stockholders, when they can procure a permanent loan of ten millions without interest and secure a much safer currency through Government machinery already in existence, at the same time avoiding all the agitations, mischiefs, corruptions and dangers which a National Bank would inevitably bring in its train?

We repeat, that in the abstract, we are not in favor of such a currency. We suggest it simply as an alternative, in the event that we must have a national paper currency—an alternative unspeakably superior to a Bank of the United States.

It is an important subject, and we invite discussion of it.

The Government of Canada has just paid $100,000 for property at Kingston, covering ground on which new defensive works are to be erected.

From the Madisonian.

[CORRESPONDENCE.]

To His Excellency JOHN TYLER, President U. S.:

SIR: Your friends and old constituents in New Kent beg to avail themselves of your visit to their county, to tender to you a public dinner, to be given at New Kent Court-house on any day that it may be your pleasure to name, as a manifestation of their long cherished *love* and *respect* for you, both as a man and politician; which, they trust to be pardoned for saying, have been greatly enhanced by the *firmness of purpose and devotion to principle*, which you have recently exhibited under circumstances of a greatly embarrassing nature.

We hope, sir, that it may suit your convenience, and be entirely compatible with your views of propriety, to accept our invitation, and we flatter ourselves that we can give you a reception at a festive board in old New Kent, that will in some measure, we trust, compensate you for the invective you have received at the hands of another portion of your old constituents.

With wishes for your long continued health and happiness, we subscribe ourselves, truly, your personal and political friends,

ED. G. CRUMP,
GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
JOHN G. CRUMP,
W. R. C. DOUGLAS,
CHESLEY JONES,
} Committee.

CEDAR HILL, Va., Nov. 8, 1841.

GENTLEMEN: Few things would afford me more pleasure than to meet my friends and old constituents of this county at the festive board, in pursuance of your polite invitation; but the necessity which exists for my speedy return to the seat of Government, places it out of my power to do so. I can, however, do no less than return to you, and those you represent, my grateful thanks for the kind sentiments of regard and confidence which you have been pleased to express towards me. Shall I not be justified by the people of this ancient county, in the declaration, that, when as long ago as twenty-five years, they did me the honor to confer their almost unanimous suffrages upon me, as their representative in Congress, the political principles which I then avowed, have been the same, which, since my accession to the Presidency, I have dared to vindicate and maintain, at the expense of the bitterest denunciations which have heretofore assailed a public functionary?

The same opinions as to the power of Congress to charter a National Bank, which I then avowed in the presence of your fathers, and of many who still survive among you, and which, as your Representative, I strenuously urged in 1819, are still maintained with abiding and undiminished conviction. I was then sustained by the people of this district, with almost entire unanimity, and I therefore take leave to say, that if any of them are converts to new opinions, they might, at *least*, have granted to me, as the Chief Magistrate, bound by oath to support the Constitution, the benefit of the new lights of reason which have been shed upon them, before they united with others in a spirit of unqualified denunciation. What would they have me do? Would they have me sacrifice the consistency of my past life for party ends? Or, what is of far more importance, both morally and politically, would they require of the Chief Magistrate of this glorious Union, to surrender all claim to *their* respect, by violating his oath of office, in order to gratify the Moloch of party? If they would have so great a sacrifice, then I am proud to say, they will not receive it at my hands. I censure no man for his opinion on his or any other subject—but while I award to him the right to think for himself, should he not exempt me from *his* denunciations because I cannot think as he does?

I beg you to be assured, gentlemen, that the invectives to which I have been subjected, have in no degree disturbed my equanimity. Amid the torrents of abuse, no matter by what motives dictated, which have been uttered against me, "my pulse has kept as healthful music," as if nothing had occurred. The light reflected from burning effigies, has only served to render the path of duty more plain. In that path I shall walk, my confidence being placed in the patriotism, discernment, and intelligence of the American People, whose interests are always best sustained by a firm observance of constitutional requirements.

I tender to you, individually, assurances of great personal regard.

JOHN TYLER.

To Edward G. Crump, and others, *Committee*.

Abolitionists for abolishing the Veto.—The National Intelligencer gives half a column of editorial this morning, in presenting and commending the principles on which Gov. *Payne* (of Vermont) denounces the veto power and insists on its abrogation. That the Abolitionists, whom Gov. *Payne* would conciliate, are opposed to the veto, which preserves the Constitution from the force of that Northern majority which they hope to embody against Southern institutions protected by it, we all know; but that a Southern journal should adduce such authority, to convince Southern men that they should surrender the greatest guaranty for the preservation of the balances of the Constitution, is marvellous, and amounts to fatuity.—*Globe.*

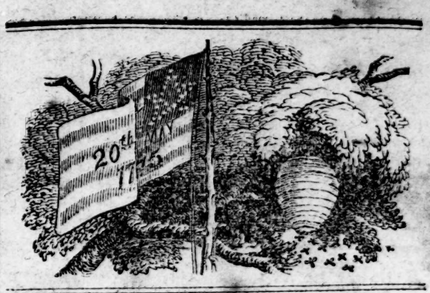
"*Abstractionists.*"—There are two sorts of Abstractionists in our country, which may be called *Virginia Abstractionists* and *Kentucky Abstractionists.*

The *Virginia Abstractionists*, is one who recognizes the obligations of oaths, the duty of obeying the Constitution, and the observance of moral principle in the management of public affairs.

The *Kentucky Abstractionists*, is one who looks chiefly to *abstracting money from the people's pockets* for the purpose of building up a Nobility, (at present without the name,) in bankers, manufacturing capitalists, and other privileged and favored classes. How the money is taken he really does not care; but all his class prefer a tariff, because it slips dollars and tens of dollars out of the farmer's pocket without his knowing it. *To tax men*, and at the same time *make them believe they are not taxed*, is the *ne plus ultra* of "Kentucky Abstractionists." Talk of Constitutions and oaths to him! He will smile upon you as a poor, benighted "Virginia Abstractionist," an age behind the times in all that is practical and clever.—*Union Democrat.*

The Cause.—The Federal Editors, (poor fellows!) in their efforts to keep up the drooping spirits of their readers, are hard pressed for arguments; and hence in accounting for their late disasters, they make some very ridiculous assertions. Take for instance this one, viz: that they were caused by the *apathy* of the party. Apathy! What! when all their measures, enacted an unenacted, are undergoing the searching scrutiny of the people, *they feel indifferent as to the result!* Strange, that the very cause that ought to rouse to energy and activity, should produce *apathy!* The idea is preposterous.

Friends, you had better come out with the truth at once, and ascribe your defeat to the "sober second thought."—*Lincoln Republican*



JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, N. C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1841.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

We mentioned in a brief paragraph in our last week's paper, that the Democratic State Central Committee had issued a Card, calling a Convention of our party to meet in Raleigh on the 10th January next, to nominate a candidate for Governor, and to adopt such other measures of organization as will prepare us for the conflict in North Carolina next summer.

The article counter to this project, which appeared in our paper of the 2nd inst., was prompted not only by our own views on the subject, but also by the expressed sentiments of a large number of our most intelligent and influential political friends in this section of the State. It was intended, however, merely to throw out suggestions for the consideration of our party in other portions of the State, and to ascertain their views on the subject of a Convention. The call of the Central Committee sets this inquiry at rest, and we now buckle on our armor, and call upon our Democratic friends in Western North Carolina to prepare for duty.

The Federalists in our State may bluster and boast of their strength, and the harmony and firmness of their party:—their friends did the same previous to the late elections in New York, Georgia, Maryland, &c., and we now see how much Democracy need fear such artillery—what little credit is due to Whig boasting. And we are well satisfied, from the tone of popular sentiment in Western North Carolina;—from the numerous and important defections from Whigery that we hear of almost every day, that union and concerted and vigorous action on the part of the Democracy, are alone needed to redeem our State from the sway of Federalism. Why should it be otherwise, when State after State, whose citizens were even more enthusiastically wed to conquering Whigery in 1840 than our own, are deserting the standard of the piebald faction, and ranging themselves under the spotless banner of Jeffersonian Democracy? North Carolina is DEMOCRATIC by an overwhelming majority, when a fair expression of the political opinions of her voters can be had. This our opponents know; and hence their efforts at humbugery and false issues—hence their party drill and secret clubs to spread false charges and mislead the ignorant and unthinking. They are organized like a band of well-disciplined soldiers: We must meet them by organization, by concert of action, and now is the time to commence the work.

We call upon our friends in the Western Countries to PREPARE FOR THE CONFLICT. Let us have a FULL REPRESENTATION in the Convention at Raleigh on the 10th January. *Every County* should be represented. Look at our opponents: they are active and persevering—ever ready to give a few days and suffer a little expense for the advancement of their *bad* cause: and cannot we, who are engaged in a good and glorious work, emulate their example in these particulars? We should remember that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and that no people can be free long, who entrust the guardianship of their rights and liberties in unfaithful or incompetent hands.

Up, then, Democrats!—call public meetings in every County without delay, and appoint Delegates *who will go to Raleigh* to represent you. If none can be got to go who are able to bear the expense, let the necessary sums to carry them to the Convention and home again be raised by contributions; by all means, let us have a *full Convention* to speak the voice of the WHOLE STATE.

Since the above was in type, we received in the *Raleigh Standard* of Wednesday last, the following notice:

"*State Democratic Convention.*—The Secretary to the late Central Committee of the Democratic Party of North Carolina, having conversed with many of the most prominent individuals in our ranks, called a Convention, to meet in Raleigh, on the 10th of January ensuing. Since the call of the said Convention, he has conversed with others, who differ in regard to the *place* at which the Convention shall meet. He has requested us to withdraw said notice, and state that when the place shall have been designated, he will give notice thereof."

The location of the Convention being thus unsettled, we would beg respectfully to urge upon our eastern friends the importance of bringing it farther West than Raleigh—say at SALISBURY. The *reasons* in favor of this location are numerous, and must be too obvious to need discussing.

The Federalists also propose holding a Convention at Raleigh in January to nominate a candidate for Governor, &c. From certain givings-out in the under-currents about Raleigh, it is believed the leaders do not wish to try their luck in another campaign with Gov. Morehead as their candidate.—We are sorry for this. The Democracy are anxious to get one more rake at his dish-rag Excellency, for the many falsehoods he scattered over the State in 1840. Try him again, gentlemen; he's the greatest humbugger you have in the State, and can out grin any man living, since the death of Davy Crockett. Besides, he has a decided talent for lecturing on *dish-rags, soap and towels, gold spoons*, and the like. Talents of this high order should not be overlooked by our opponents.

"THE TRUTH IN A NUT-SHELL."

The following sentiment—pregnant with meaning—was recently sent by Senator BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, to a Democratic public dinner in that State:

"*By Hon. James Buchanan:*—Rigid economy and strict accountability on our State Improvements; a religious observance of the public faith to the public creditors; no increase of the public debt, whether State or National; and a speedy resumption of specie payments by the banks. If these objects be not accomplished by the Democratic party, our late glorious victory will be but the prelude of an inglorious defeat."

Yes, there is a heavy responsibility resting upon the Democratic Legislatures to carry out, faithfully and to the letter, their pledges to reform the bad legislation of our opponents and the corruptions growing out of it. They stand pledged to give the country a sound circulating medium, by compelling the Banks to resume specie payments, or, if they refuse to do so, to take away their charters. Let the worshippers of monopolies and the advocates of exclusive privileges to the rich, cry out for the inviolability of "*vested rights*," and the sacredness of the "*credit system*;"—these catch-phrases, as used by the Federalists and Bank advocates, are now understood by the people as only a veil to cover fraud and roguery, and should, therefore,—*and will*, frighten no *true* Democrat from a rigid discharge of his duty.

They are pledged, too, to curb the wild spirit of extravagance, which has involved, and, under Whig rule, is still involving the States in a sea of debt and bankruptcy, by borrowing money to build up Banks, and construct useless rail-roads, and other works of internal improvement, which will never pay the cost of construction.

They stand pledged to devise the best possible means for speedily paying off the enormous load of debts heaped upon most of the States by Whig extravagance;—to practice economy and submit to a rigid accountability to their constituents.

The redemption of these pledges will be as glorious as the responsibility is weighty; it will indeed render our late victories permanent and of lasting benefit to the country. And we consider it the duty of the Democratic press everywhere to keep our friends constantly admonished of their duty, and to spare not the man who falters in its discharge.

☞ Our thanks are due to the Editors of the *Globe*, for complete sets of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, for the late Extra Congress. Their contents are invaluable as a political book of reference.

We would also call attention to the Prospectus on our fourth page for a continuance of these works. Their very low price places it within the reach of every freeman to supply himself with an accurate and detailed compilation of the proceedings of Congress, and the speeches of members of all parties. We hope every Democrat, at least, will extend a helping hand to the enterprising publishers, when they are sure to get fully their money's worth.

Federal Officers interfering in Elections.—Reader, you recollect the pompous circular issued by *Daniel Webster*, soon after he was appointed Secretary of State, forbidding the interference of federal officers in elections, under pain of expulsion from office. Well, would you believe that this very same *Daniel Webster* left his post at Washington and went on to Massachusetts three weeks before the late election, and staid till it was over, electioneering night and day for his party friends?—Yet, such is the fact, says the Boston Post. And it is further stated that the Federalists would have lost the election of their candidate for Governor, if Mr. Webster had not been among them to stir up their slumbering energies. Can Mr. Tyler suffer such a canting hypocrite to remain in his Cabinet?

The comments of the newspaper press upon the bombastic letter of Gen. SCOTT, published in our last, are various, and not unamusing. The Democratic papers give the arrant Federalist no quarters; the neutral papers ridicule him as a weak, vain ass kicking the "dead lion" of Whigery, (Mr. *Clay*), while the coon-skin oracles acknowledge him to be a "true Whig," yet touch him as "with a ten-foot pole," not being just certain whether he will or will not be the most *available* candidate for their party in 1844. The able Editor of the *Farmers' Register*, (of course neutral in politics,) thus touches off his Generalship:

"Gen Winfield Scott has announced to the public, (through a *quasi private*, but *lithographed*, circular letter,) together with an exposition of his political opinions and principles, his ready consent to accept the office of President of the United States. This annunciation purports to have been called forth by many private letters, none of which are given. It is now in all the newspapers. If, indeed, Major General Scott's ability to fill the exalted station were at all comparable to his ardor in seeking the promotion, it would be a dangerous and awful conjuncture, when the actual and acting commander in chief of the armies of the United States, is also in the field as an avowed, bold, and busy candidate for the Presidency. But as General Scott *is*, this remarkable and singular movement is rather an illustration of the old fable of the ass kicking at the dying lion. If the opinions of Gen. Scott are indeed worth any thing, (which we do not mean to assert,) this movement would clearly indicate the belief, that the lion Clay is politically dying—and that his claims to the succession no longer require respect or forbearance from the smaller aspirants of his own party."

The President returned to Washington from his visit to Virginia on the 11th instant. See his letter in another column, copied from the *Madisonian*. There's but little comfort in it for poor forlorn Whigery.

The Hon. LINN BANKS, a member of Congress from Virginia, has resigned his seat, his right to which was contested by Wm. Smith. They propose settling the matter in a new election before the people, which comes off shortly.

The Governor of Georgia has ordered an election to take place in that State on the 3rd of next January, for two members in Congress in place of Alford and Nesbitt, resigned.

☞ The attention of the reader will be arrested by the extracts we publish to-day from the Speech of Senator WOODBURY, delivered at Faneuil Hall, Boston, in October last. We have rarely perused a more powerful and eloquent vindication of Democratic doctrines, or a severer castigation of the Federalists, their broken promises and wicked acts, than this effort of the New-Hampshire Senator. Its fervid animation shows too, that the orator's zeal for, and attachment to Democratic principles are fresh and ardent as in youth, and abiding as the granite hills of his native State. Long may he live to do battle in so noble a cause.

☞ *The Mails.*—Since the publication of our last week's paper, we have received the following note from the Postmaster at Yorkville. We publish it as an act of justice to Mr. MELTON, and will add, that while we are prompt to retract any thing like censure on the official conduct of Mr. M., as conveyed in our remarks of last week, though our object really was merely to call attention of Postmasters to the subject generally, there must be negligence or want of knowledge of their duties on the part of Postmasters somewhere south of this. For the mail that brought us this letter, also brought Milledgeville papers that had been *fourteen days* on the road.

POST-OFFICE, YORKVILLE, S. C., Nov. 17, 1841.

SIR: I observe in your paper of yesterday a short article complaining of the delay of your "Exchanges," and attributing the cause, in part, to negligence in my office. To this I would beg leave to reply, that I attend to my office in person, and am always careful to put nothing under the brass-lock that should either stop or turn off the line this side of Greensboro'.

I but sedom see a newspaper, of any description, passing through this office from Georgia to any part of North Carolina. I presume they pass through Augusta, Charleston, Wilmington, &c.

I view it as a little ungenerous in you, thus publicly to accuse me of mal-conduct in office, without first ascertaining whether I am guilty or not.

Yours, very respectfully,
S. MELTON, P. M.

J. W. HAMPTON, Charlotte N. C.

It is really amusing to witness the industry with which our political opponents cast about to find excuses for their late defeats. "It's apathy in our ranks," says one;—"It's dissatisfaction with 'Capt. Tyler,'" says another;—"It's *Clay's unpopularity with the people*," says a third;—"It's owing to the quarrelling and fighting of our party in Congress," exclaims a fourth; and the Abolitionists attribute their defeats in the Northern States to the failure of Whig leaders to redeem their promises to aid them in immediately freeing the negroes. They all manage, however, to screw out the consoling exclamations, that the Democratic victories all amount to but little—only the loss to Federalism of a few petty State Legislatures, &c., leaving their party as strong as ever. We like to see them bear misfortune so philosophically; and the only similar example of cool composure under the certainty of immediate annihilation of which we ever heard or read, is the story of a chap in time of the flood, who, after thumping away at the door of Noah's ark, begging piteously to be taken in, and being told there was no admission for sinners like him, turned off on tip-toe, with the water up to his chin, exclaiming, "Who cares!—Go to the d—l with your old ark!—I don't believe there's going to be such a thundering big shower, after all!"

☞ The Federalists opposed the Sub-Treasury on the ground that the Collectors and other officers would steal the public money;—they were therefore for depositing it in BANKS, for *safe* keeping. Now, let it be borne in mind, that the people of the United States, in one year, by bank robberies, the breaking of Banks, &c., have lost *forty-two millions two hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars!* while never a sixpence was lost by the Sub-Treasurers.

The Raleigh Register says, it is rumored that a rupture has occurred between Messrs. Wise, Mallory, and Gilmer, of Virginia;—"that Messrs. Wise and Mallory will try and creep back to the Whig ranks, leaving Mr. Gilmer to shift as he can." Probably the *wish* is father to the *rumor*, Mr. Register; it would be difficult now-a-days to find such a thing as "Whig ranks" to "creep" into.

Texian Congress.—The following is a list of the Senators and Representatives lately elected to compose the Congress of Texas. The North Carolina reader will recognize among the names that of the notorious *Robert Potter*, once a citizen of this State:

"*Senators.*—James Webb, Wiley Martin, Clark L. Owen, Timothy Pilsbury, James Shaw, George W. Barnett, Francis Monroe, Jr., W. H. Dangerfield, James Byrne, Thos. McFairlane, James Gaines, J. A. Greer, K. H. Muse, Robert Potter.

"*Representatives.*—John Caldwell, John W. Dancy, William E. Jones, Louis P. Cooke, Williamson Daniels, J. H. Kuykendall, Gustavus A. Parker, Thomas M. Dennis, Patrick Usher, Thomas McConnell, R. M. Forbes, Tod Robinson, Charles H. Raymond, Willet Holmes, R. M. Williamson, James A. Head, Jesse Grimes, Archibald Wynns, George T. Woods, J. B. Jones, Cornelius Van Ness, John D. Morris, William L. Hunter, J. W. Bowers, Alanson Ferguson, Robert A. Pennel, George Patillo, Willis H. Landrum, Moses F. Roberts, W. M. Hewett, Isaac Van Zandt, K. L. Anderson, N. A. Darnell, Jas. S. Mayfield, John Brown, Isaac Parker, A. H. Latimer, William N. Porter, Andw. J. Fowler, Thomas F. Smith."

A fire occurred in Petersburg, Va., on the 8th instant, destroying Powell's Hotel, with a great deal of valuable furniture; the Presbyterian Church, with much of the hangings and decorations; *thirty-one horses!* belonging to guests of the Hotel, and which could not be got out of the stable; the kitchen and stable of Dr. Jones, together with a valuable saddle horse; and several other small buildings. The loss is estimated at *sixty thousand dollars.*

The Raleigh Register of the 12th inst., mentions three robberies, one attempt to murder, and another to fire a house, all occurring in that city the preceding week. Such scenes may be expected in a city where a bold bank robber can strut about in the light of day and go unpunished.

The Alabama Legislature assembled on the 1st instant, and organised by electing all Democratic officers—Dr. MOORE, of Madison county, President of the Senate, and Major N. TERRY, of Limestone, Speaker of the House.

In a late public address to a portion of his constituents, the Hon. *John Qnincy Adams* announced his intention of retiring to private life at the end of the present Congress. His mantle of chief Abolition champion on the floor of Congress, will doubtless rest upon the shoulders of Ex-Postmaster-General *Granger*, as the next worst enemy of the negroes.

THE ELECTIONS.

"THE CRY IS, STILL THEY COME!"

MICHIGAN has followed the lead of New-York, and other States, in their renunciation of Federalism. Democracy has swept the State like a new broom. MASSACHUSETTS, too, has been almost redeemed. The "green spots" for Whigery to rest its weeping eyes upon are becoming "few and far between." For particulars, see extracts below from the Globe:

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

The Boston Post says: Davis is elected by 1,500 or 2,000 majority. His majority last year was near 16,000, and Harrison's majority was near 21,000! There has, therefore, been a Whig loss since last November, of 19,000 votes!

The Democrats have made large gains in both branches of the Legislature. They have elected their Senatorial candidates in Middlesex, Bristol, Berkshire, and Hampden counties, and in Plymouth county there is no choice. In Norfolk county, Appleton Howe (who was on both the Whig and Abolition tickets) is the only Senator chosen. The Whigs have elected their candidates in Suffolk, Essex, Worcester, Hampshire, Franklin, Barnstable, and Dukes and Nantucket. The Senate, after all vacancies are filled, will probably be composed of thirteen Democrats and twenty-seven Whigs; Whig majority, fourteen. In the last Senate the Whig majority was 27! There will be a strong Whig majority in the House, although the Democrats have gained many members in that branch.—In a day or two, when we get returns from all the towns, we shall publish a complete list of the members chosen. We think it useless to occupy our columns with an imperfect list.

The result of this election is in the highest degree encouraging to the Democratic party. It proves that they are rapidly acquiring strength throughout the State, and that, at a day not very remote, Massachusetts will be added to the list of Democratic States.

Extract from a letter to the Editor of the Washington Globe, dated

DETROIT, Michigan, Nov. 7, 1841.

DEAR SIR: The election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the Senate in half the Senatorial districts, and members of the House of Representatives, terminated in this State on Tuesday evening last. The result is not yet accurately ascertained; but sufficient returns have come in to insure to the Democracy the election of their Governor, and Lieutenant Governor by a majority of at least six thousand votes, and the election of every new member of the Senate, as well as of every member of the House, except perhaps one. In no State of the Union, comparing results with population, has the victory been so complete as in the State of Michigan. Your friends Norvell and Crary have been elected to the House; and the Senate will be composed of thirteen Democrats and five Whigs; the House of about forty-nine Democrats and *one* Whig.

Bank suspensions, bank frauds, violated Whig promises, and the infamous proceedings of the extra session of Congress, have effected this tremendous revolution here. The delegation in Congress from Michigan, upon their return home, raised their feeble voices in electioneering speeches to sustain the Whig cause; but they were not heard, except to be despised for their sycophancy to Henry Clay, their votes for fiscal corporations too contemptible even to be approved by their friends, their support of loans and new taxes, and their treachery to the interests of their own State, in landing their sanction to the unconstitutional and nefarious distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States. They all showed their unqualified hostility to President Tyler on the occasions on which they attempted to speak; and their object is to "head him" in Michigan, as he is to be "headed" by the Clay and Bank partisans in other States.

If the Democratic Legislatures of the several States in which we have triumphed prove true to their principles, coerce the banks into the immediate resumption of specie payments, and act in other respects with judgment and discretion, the Democracy of the country cannot fail to effect a permanent restoration of the public power to their hands. They must use this power for the welfare of the people, or they will not deserve to hold it.

Extract from another letter, dated

NEW YORK, Nov. 5, 1841.

MY DEAR SIR: You will see, from the Evening Post of this day, that we have completely swept this State. Nothing, literally nothing, is left of coon skin and hard cider Whigery. We shall have more than two-thids of the popular branch of the Legislature, and, contrary to the expectations of the most sanguine, a majority of two in the Senate.—We have carried eight of the ten new Senators elected this year. The result is astounding to ourselves. The most surprising of all is our triumph in Albany county, (Barnard's district,) which we have carried by 500 majority. The vote there was larger than it was last year. So you must not yield credence to the story, that there have been no changes, but that the Whigs have lost the State in consequence of a diminished vote. The Clay Bank party here is down, down, forever.

Mr. Van Buren never stood so high in this State as he does at present. The victory has been achieved by that same old Democratic phalanx which, from 1826 to 1838, boasted an unbroken series of victories in this State. We lost some in 1837-8-9 and 1840, but most of these wandering tribes have come back to their old standrad. The State cannot be wrested from us again. We have gone through a purgation. The Bank and pocket-deep patriots have been driven from us. Their places have been amply supplied by honest young men; and we know that our present ascendency has all the elements of *permanency*. Mark what I say, Next fall we shall elect thirty out of forty members of Congress, and a Governor, by an overwhelming majority. Will Mr. Clay deem it wise ever again to emerge from *Ashland?*

The Presbyterian Synod of Albany have resolved that, in its opinion, for a Church member to own stock in a rail-road or steam-boat which runs on the Sabbath, is an offence worthy of expulsion.

Mexico.—The New Orleans Bee has later accounts from Mexico, by an arrival there from Matamoras. A fatal epidemic prevailed at Matamoras. The British Consul had fallen a victim to it.

After a prolonged struggle, Santa Ana has succeeded in overturning the Government. Bustamente, it is said, is imprisoned and at the mercy of the conquerer, around whom have rallied the troops and other commanders.

A letter from the American Consul at Havana, dated October 28, mentions the wreck of the ship John Taylor, of New York, on the night of the 18th inst., on the south coast of that Island, at Panta del Hollandes, between Cape Corientes and Cape Antonio. One of the passengers only was lost; the rest are on shore—comprising one hundred and seventy-five steerage passengers, men, women and children, besides a number of cabin passengers. They were said to be suffering great privations.

The Census.—The editor of the Cincinnati Chronicle has been examining the six returns of the census, taken at intervals of ten years each since the adoption of the Constitution. The investigations show some curious facts:

1. The population of the United States increases exactly thirty-four per cent. each ten years, and doubles every twenty-four years. The law is so uniform and permanent, that when applied to the population of 1790, and brought down to the present time, it produces nearly the very result as shown by the census of 1840. And thus we may tell with great accuracy what will be the census of 1850. It will be nearly twenty-three millions.

2. But although this is the aggregate result, it is by no means true of each particular part of the country, for New England increases at the rate of fifteen per cent. each ten years, while the Northwestern States increase one hundred per cent. in that period.

3. The slave population increased at thirty per cent., but since at less than twenty-five per cent.—The free population have, however, increased at the rate of thirty-six per cent. At this rate, therefore, the difference between the free and slave population is constantly increasing.

4. Another fact is, that the colored population increase just in proportion to the distance South; and that slavery is certainly and rapidly decreasing in the States bordering on the free States.

Conviction for Bigamy.—Edward Boling *alias* Sidney T. Smith, charged with the crime of Bigamy, had his trial last week, at Rockingham Superior Court before Judge Nash. After a few moment's consultation, the jury brought in a verdict of *guilty;* and the miserable wretch was sentenced to be branded with the letter B on his left cheek, (which was carried into execution in presence of the Court;) to be imprisoned in the jail of Guilford three years; and to receive thirty-nine lashes at three several times before the expiration of his term of imprisonment.—*Raleigh Star.*

Mr. Clay.—The Philadelphia United States Gazette of Saturday has the following paragraph:

"We heard it stated yesterday, by one who is in the way of obtaining information, that the Hon. Henry Clay had resolved to present to the Legislature of Kentucky, at the earliest moment possible, the resignation of his seat in the Senate of the United States. The Legislature will not meet, we believe, until the last day of December."

Died,

In Lamar, Missp., Maj. *Wm. M. Bostwick*, formerly of this County, aged 46 years and 8 months.

In Quincy, Florida, on the 25th ult., *Robert H. M. Davidson*, formerly of this County.

In Cabarrus county, on the 12th instant, Mr. *John Blackwelder*, a quiet, orderly and worthy citizen.

Near the Catawba Springs, Lincoln county, on the 11th inst., Mr. *Benjamin Proctor*, aged about 50 years.

Another Revolutionary Hero Gone!

Died, at his residence in this County, on the 25th ult., Mr. *Hugh Rodgers*, in the 82nd year of his age. He was a soldier in the revolutionary war, in which he faithfully served his country in her struggle for Independence. He also early enlisted as a soldier of the cross. He was strong in the faith of Christ from which he derived great consolation in his long protracted affection, which he bore with all patience and resignation. He was of the Calvinistic order; in this faith through life he served God with acceptance, and in death he had the support of the Almighty. He left his aged companion and several children to mourn their loss—but that loss, we hope, is his gain. The struggles and sufferings of life are now over, and we hope that he is in possession of that glory and bliss which "eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, nor the heart of man conceived."—*Communicated.*

"The righteous are taken away from the evil to come."

Died, in this County, on the 1st instant, Mrs. *Mary Pettus*, consort of Mr. Geo. Pettus, and daughter of Benj. Person, in the 25th year of her age. She was an affectionate wife, a kind mother and mistress, and an amiable and exemplary christian, beloved by the pious of every name, and respected by all who knew her. The poor and needy always found in her a friend. She was baptized by Elder J. M. Thomas, and was one of the nursing mothers in Israel of Flint Hill Church. Religion was her theme, and the Sanctuary her home on the Sabbath.

Mrs. Pettus has left a kind husband and five small children to mourn their loss; but that loss, we trust, is her eternal gain. Whilst in health she "put her house in order," saying, "I shall soon leave this world." She bore her illness with great christian fortitude, and calmly said on the morning of her death, "this day I shall die." And without a struggle she fell asleep in Jesus.—*Comm.*

FROM THE KNOXVILLE (TENN.) ARGUS.

Died, on the 17th ultimo, at Alexandriana, the time honored seat of his ancestors, in Mecklenburg county, N. C., Doctor *J. McKnitt Alexander*, in the 67th year of his age.

Doctor Alexander was an alumnus of Nassau Hall in its palmiest days. He had early developed indications of not only genius and talents, but the higher attributes of intellect, sound judgment, and profound thinking. One of the usages of the enlightened, estimable, and christian community in which he was reared, was that each family should educate one son and devote him to the service of the church. In accordance with this excellent usage, it was determined by his parents that the natural endowments of Joseph should receive the culture and finish of a thorough collegiate education, and the school at Princeton was selected for that purpose. Here erudition and science matured the germs of usefulness and distinction that had in his boyhood given such high promise of a fruitful harvest. He graduated with eclat and returned to his native home—not as had been fondly hoped by his pious parents, to engage in the study of divinity and to consecrate himself to the holy ministry. This, their cherished expectation, to their bitter disappointment, was never realised. He studied medicine under a distinguished preceptor, and after becoming thoroughly indoctrinated in the "Æsculapia mysteries," engaged in the practice of physic—from which he acquired not only professional reputation, but wealth and even affluence. The pure duties of humanity, imposed necessarily upon him by his profession, were ever performed with punctuality and cheerfulness, and throughout his long life no citizen had a more enviable character for integrity, public spirit, and private virtue. He was distinguished for his practical judgment and plain common sense—a trait the more remarkable, as it was accompanied in him with the scintillations of genius and the sprightliness of a vigorous imagination. He thought quick—yet deep and accurately. What others found by a pains-taking search and tedious investigation, he obtained intuitively. To look at a subject at all—was to penetrate it with an eagle's glance—to touch was to dissect—to handle was to unravel. He wrote well, yet his productions possess few of the embelishments of art and none of the ornaments of style—though always enlivened and brilliant from the flushes of a true and an innate eloquence.

Doctor Alexander, though a child of the church and the son of the most exemplary and pious parents, had passed the meridian of life before he became a professor of religion. Does the pride of intellect or the glitter of human learning lead us to doubt the truth of Divine Revelation? The avalanche of infidelity—put in motion about the period of the Drs. maturity, by Montesquie, Voltaire, Diderot, D'Alembert, Buffon, and Rousseau, threatened to extinguish the best hopes of man—and to deluge our sin ruined world with a cold and cheerless scepticism. The infection of this poison may have temporarily obliterated the lessons of his youth, or weakened their influence upon his principles; it was never able however, to seduce him from the paths of virtue—his purity, his probity, his honor, remained unscathed by the lightning of the French Philosophy. It may have diverted for a time his attention from spiritual things, but when ambition became chastened by age—in the maturity of his intellect—and at a period of life the most favorable for a calm and deliberate examination of the great truths of the Christian's Bible and the Christian's faith, and the Christian's hope, he believed that Bible—he exercised that faith—he was animated by that hope. He became a worshipper of the God of his Fathers—connected himself with the Presbyterian Church, and continued through life, until the infirmities of old age prevented, to be active in the promotion of its interest—in alleviating human sufferings and ameliorating the condition of man.

"Friend after friend departs—
Who has not lost a friend?
There is no union here of hearts,
Which finds not here an end.
Were this frail world our only rest
Living or dying, none were blest.

Beyond the flight of time,
Beyond the vale of death,
There surely is some blessed clime
Where life is not a breath,
Nor life's affections transient fire
Whose sparks fly upward to expire.

We go where they are gone,
No human power can save;
Life's fleeting race is quickly run,
It's goal is in the grave.
And hence the still tongued dead declare
Ye living men prepare, prepare!"

R——

Knox County, Nov. 8, 1841.

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, NOVEMBER 17.

Brandy, peach,	35 *a* 40	*Lime,*	$2½ *a* 2¾
Do. apple,	30 *a* 32½	*Lead, bar,*	7 *a* 8
Bacon,	7½ *a* 8	*Mackerel, none*	*a*
Beeswax,	27 *a* 28	*Molasses,*	27 *a* 30
Butter,	12½ *a* 15	*Oats,*	30 *a*
Bale Rope,	8 *a* 10	*Oil, linseed,*	70 *a* 75
Coffee,	10 *a* 13	*Nails, cut,*	6½ *a* 6¾
Cotton,	8*a* 8½	*Powder, keg,*	$6½ *a*
Cotton Yarn,	16 *a* 20	*Rags,*	2½ *a*
Cotton Bagging,	20 *a* 25	*Sugar, brown,*	8½ *a* 11
Corn,	45 *a* 50	*Do. lump,*	16 *a*
Copperas,	3½ *a* 4	*Do. loaf,*	18 *a* 20
Candles, (F.F.)	*a* 17	*Salt, bushel,*	60 *a* 75
Flour,	$5 *a* 6½	*Do. sack,*	$2 *a* 2½
Feathers,	35 *a* 40	*Tallow,*	10 *a* 11
Flaxseed,	$1 10 *a* $1½	*Tin, box,*	$13 *a* 13½
Hides, green,	4 *a* 5	*Tobacco, leaf,*	3 *a* 5
Do. dry,	12½ *a* 14	*Wheat,*	$1 *a* 110
Iron,	5 *a* 5½	*Whiskey,*	30 *a* 35
Lard,	7 *a* 8	*Wool,*	15 *a* 20

4-4 *Sheeting, Fayetteville Manufacture,* 8 *cts. pr. yd.*
3-4 *do do* *do* 6 *do*
30 *inch do. (heavy,)* *do* 8 *do*

CHERAW, NOVEMBER 10.

Beef, in market,	4 *a* 6	*Flour, country,*	$5½ *a* 6
Bacon, fm. wag.	9 *a* 10	*Feathers,*	40 *a* 48
Do retail,	10½ *a* 11½	*Hides, green,*	5 *a*
Butter,	10 *a* 20	*Do dry,*	10 *a*
Beeswax,	22 *a* 25	*Iron,*	5½ *a* 6½
Bagging,	25 *a* 28	*Lard, (scarce),*	11 *a* 12
Bale Rope,	10 *a* 12½	*Lead, bar,*	10 *a*
Coffee,	12½ *a* 15	*Molasses,*	35 *a* 50
Cotton,	8 *a* 9	*Oats,*	30 *a* 37
Corn, (scarce),	50 *a*	*Oil, currier's,*	75 *a* $1

CAMDEN, NOVEMBER 17.

Beef	5½ *a* 7	*Cotton,*	7 *a* 8¾
Bacon,	8½ *a* 10	*Feathers,*	30 *a* 35
Butter,	18¾ *a* 25	*Flour,*	$6 *a* 6½
Beeswax,	12½ *a* 15	*Molasses,*	37½ *a* 50
Bagging,	24 *a* 27	*Sugar,*	9 *a* 14
Coffee,	15 *a* 16	*Salt, sack,*	$2 *a* 2¼
Corn,	45 *a* 50	*Wheat,*	$1 *a*

COLUMBIA, NOVEMBER 18.

Bagging,	22*a* 25	*Molasses,*	36 *a* 40
Bale Rope,	12½ *a* 14	*Oats,*	40 *a* 45
Bacon,	7 *a* 16	*Peas,*	55 *a* 62½
Coffee,	12½ *a* 15	*Salt, sack,*	$2¼ *a* 2½
Cotton,	8¼ *a* 8½	*Sugar, brown,*	11 *a* 18
Corn,	65 *a* 70	*do loaf & lp.*	15 *a* 20
Flour, new,	$7½ *a* 8	*do Louisiana,*	8 *a* 10
Lard,	10 *a* 12	*Tallow,*	12 *a* 14

E. H. ANDREWS,

DENTIST.

WOULD respectfully inform the Public, that he has again returned to Charlotte, where he may be found at all times, unless called away professionally. Should any be disappointed in calling, by his being absent from town, such can make their own appointment, by leaving a note in the Post-Office, which appointment shall be attended to punctually on his part. He deems all references as unnecessary, having practiced in this community about four years. ☞ *Charges moderate.* Office No. 6, at the Mansion House.

Charlotte, Nov. 23, 1841. 37...F

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, August Term, 1841.

MARTHA FLENNIKEN } *vs.* } Petition for Divorce.
SAMUEL FLENNIKEN. }

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, SAMUEL FLENNIKEN, is not an inhabitant of this State:—It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Charlotte Journal and the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, or judgement pro confesso will be entered up against him, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, JENNINGS B. KERR, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the Fourth Monday in August, A. D., 1841, and in the 66th year of the Independence of said State. J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Price adv. $10. 37...3m

Strayed,

FROM the Subscriber, on Monday, the 25th ultimo, a large gray HORSE. He was last seen at the plantation of Mr. John Erwin, near Charlotte, on the Tuckasege road. Any person taking up said Horse and delivering him to Col. Alexander in Charlotte, shall be liberally rewarded. JOHN F. HUNTER.

Mecklenburg Co., Nov. 2, 1841. 34...F

Almanacks!

A SUPPLY of BLUM'S FARMERS' & PLANTERS' ALMANACK for 1842, just received and for sale at this Office. This Almanack is calculated for the meridian of Salem, N. C., and contains a large fund of valuable information.

November 2, 1841. 34

Temperance.

SELECTED FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

DASH DOWN THE CUP.

BY C. H. EATON.

Dash down the cup!—drink not the draught,
Whose baneful influence here,
So oft hath chilled thy youthful pulse,
And made existence fear.

When the damp fingers of disease,
Which generated here,
Were placed about thy fever'd brow,
Where pity dropp'd a tear;

When censure, breath'd from menial lips,
Subdued thy haughty mind;
When pride was levelled to the dust,
And fettered hopes were blind;

When the bright lamp of fame was dimmed
And flickering in its ray,
When friends forsook thee in that hour,
What was thy soul's dismay?

Canst thou, who'st felt the agony
Which that stern power can give,
When pent within its cankered toils,
Where guilt alone must live,

Retrace thy path of misery,
But to renew the pang,
Which levelled round thy ruined shrine,
Where erst sweet pæans sang?

Bind not with poison leaves thy brow,
The festering wreath will be
The gloomy emblem of thy fate,
Of hell-fraught life to thee.

But while the ruddy glow of health
About thy form is breathed,
Spurn not its priceless wealth again,
So joyously enwreathed.

Then dash ye down the hateful cup!
Drink not the draft of care,
The potent venom of its work
Will hurl thee back—despair!

State Temperance Convention.

This body assembled at 11 o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church in the City of Raleigh, on the 1st instant, and proceeded to organize by the appointment of Dr. Jno. A. Mebane, of Guilford, President, Rev. Hezekiah G. Lee, Vice President, Thomas J. Lemay, Jesse Brown and William W. Holden, Secretaries. The Convention was then opened by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Doub.

Delegates were in attendance from the following places:

Caswell county, Rev. Lorenzo Lea.

Chatham, Rev. Alfred Norman, Wm. W Turner.

Craven, Rev. John E. Edwards.

Davie, Wm. A. Hall, Rev. C. M. F. Deems, R. C. Troy, and Henry Howard.

Franklin, Rev. William Closs, Thomas D. Fleury, Rickey Furman, Will. Carter, William Perry, Guilford Lewis, and Dr. Crump.

Granville, Kemp P. Hill, Dr. Ed. Speed, Benjamin G. Jones, John A. Floyd, Ed. Lyon, Rev. William Compton, John Hunt, Henry E. Lockett, Archibald Clark, and Rev. Lewis K. Willie.

Greene, James L. Nicholson, William H. Huminigin, George P. Kincy.

Guilford, Dr. John A. Mebane, Rev. A. Lea, Rev. Peter Doub.

Johnston, William H. Barnes, Jesse Holt, Edwin Boykin, Julius A. Stevens, Ashley Sanders, W. H. Morning, W. H. M'Cullers, Jr.

New-Hanover, Rev. W. A. Gamewell.

Orange, Abijah Hatch, Rev. Ira Ellis, Rev. S. D. Bumpass, John A. M'Mainin, Thomas W. Holden, Catlett C. Tinnin, Rev. David Dickie, A. C. Lindsay, Rev. W. Snipes, Jones Watson, L. Burnett, T. Burnett, P. H. McDade.

Rockingham, W. W. Albea, Thomas Chance.

Surry, John R. McIntosh.

Mecklenburg, Isaac Alexander, Robert W. Parks.

Wake, Rev. William McPheeters, D. D., Rev. Bennet T. Blake, Rev. Drewry Lacy, T. Loring, Wm. Peck, William Hill. John Primrose, B. B. Smith, M. B. Royster, Dabney Cosby, Charles Dewey, Silas Rigelow, Samuel Young, Thos J. Lemay, Jesse Brown, James M. Towles, Wm. Stronach, W. W. Johnson, William W. Holden, T. H. Selby, James B. Alford, Rev. P. W. Dowd, Col. David Holland, John A. Jones, Elbert Norris, Rev. William J. Landon, Daniel DuPree, James H. Lane, Isaac N. Lamb, James Joyner.

Danville Delegation, Rev. S. S. Bryant, Rev. Mr. Andrews, Rev. C. Featherstone.

North Carolina Conference Delegation, Rev. Hezekiah G. Leigh, Rev. D. B. Nicholson, Rev. James Jameison, Rev. John W. Lewis, Rev. Wm. Carter, Rev. William E. Pell, Rev. Robert J. Carson, Rev. Henry Speck, Rev. Jehu Hank, Rev. Ira T. Wyche.

Washington Temperance Society, Baltimore, John T. Carey.

Richmond City, Rev. Leroy M. Lee.

Tennessee, Joseph B. Littlejohn.

South Carolina, Rev. Dr. Capers.

Liberia, Africa, Rev. John Seys—104.

The representatives from Liberia, S. Carolina, Tennessee, Richmond, Baltimore and Danville, were admitted, on motion, to seats in the Convention.

On motion of Rev. B. T. Blake, a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, were appointed to devise and report to the Convention the plan most practicable for conducting its operations: Rev. Peter Doub, Rev. Addison Lea, Rev. Lorenzo Lea, Rev. Drewry Lacy, and Rev. B. T. Blake.

The Convention was then addressed by the Rev. John Seys, the Rev. Leroy M. Lea, and Mr. John T. Carey, the Delegate from Baltimore, after which it adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The committee appointed to devise and suggest the most practicable plan for conducting the operations of the Convension, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient, in order to carry out the views of the Convention, that a State Temperance Society be organized.

Which resolution was adopted.

The committee appointed to suggest the best plan for conducting the operations of the Convention, were instructed to prepare a Constitution for the Society.

The following memorial from the county of Pasquotank, was read and ordered to be spread upon the Journals of the Convention:

To the State Temperance Convention of North Carolina, to assemble in Raleigh:

Having some time since, noticed in the public prints sundry resolutions passed at a called meeting of the State Temperance Society, resolving that a Temperance Convention for the State be held in Raleigh, to convene some time in November; also inviting the attendance of the friends of Temperance, and the sending of delegates by the local societies throughout the State; the Perquimons county Temperance Society, for whom the undersigned now act, concurring in said resolutions, feel a lively interest and a strong desire, united with corresponding efforts, to act in conformity with the same. Owing, however, to various causes, we have been unsuccessful in procuring suitable delegates to send on such an important mission. We have therefore adopted the present mode to represent ourselves in said convention.

Permit us then, as the organs of the above society, briefly to state, that we have for several years felt the necessity and great importance of a more united and vigorous action on the part of the friends of Temperance throughout the State of North Carolina. Our society (now composed of between two and three hundred members,) has been endeavoring, with its best ability, to arrest the march of intemperance for more than four years. We pledge and practice total abstinence, and advise our friends and neighbors to do so too. And, notwithstanding our progress seems tardy, we feel warranted in the belief, that our influence in the community is decidedly favorable.

During the session of our last Legislature, we called the attention of that body (by petition) to the evils of the present license code, "Praying the enacting of such laws as will fully guard the public against the influence of grogeries and fashionable places of retail." This petition was favorably received by a portion of the Senate, (where it was introduced,) but owing to the opposition of others, was finally rejected. To the same subject we would respectfully invite the consideration of the Convention. We have now in preparation a petition to the Justices of the Peace of our county praying the exercise of their magisterial powers to relieve us only from the two licensed places of retail of ardent spirits in the county.

We have been induced to give the above information of our existence as a society, &c., from the belief that it will be satisfactory to the Convention to learn the state of feeling in this section on the subject it has convened to deliberate upon.

In conclusion, allow us simply to add, that we feel confident that the organization of a State Temperance Society, composed of auxiliaries from all parts of the State, will tend greatly to harmonize the views and concentrate the influence of the Temperance advocates, and give greater dignity and importance to the subject we have espoused. Whatever therefore may be the result of the deliberations of the Convention, calculated to accomplish the great ends of Temperance, will be cordially united with by your humble co-workers in this section; and in the event of the formation of a State Society, would respectfully wish to be enrolled among the number of auxiliaries.

Very respectfully, your friends,
JONATHAN WHITE,
DAVID WHITE.
JEPTHA WHITE.

Oct. 25th, 1841.

TUESDAY MORNING, 8 O'CLOCK.

The Convention assembled pursuant to adjournment, and was opened by prayer by the Rev. Jehu Hank.

The Committee, who had been instructed to that effect, reported the following Constitution for the State Temperance Society, which, after a considerable interchange of opinion and sentiment, and the addition of an article, was unanimously adopted:

PREAMBLE.

Whereas the improper use of intoxicating liquors has been found by experience, to be the source of evils of incalculable magnitude, both to the temporal and the eternal interests of individuals, families and communities; and whereas, the prevalence of this vice has such a fatal efficacy in hindering the success of all the common means which God has appointed for the moral and religious improvements of men; and whereas, the various measures which the friends of christian morality have adopted, though not altogether unsuccessful, have been found quite insufficient to give an effectual and permanent check to this desolating evil; and whereas some more vigorous means are evidently required, some system of instruction and action which will make a steady and powerful impression on the present and following generations, and will in this way ultimately effect a change of public sentiment and practice in regard to the use of intoxicating liquors, and thus to put an end to that wide spreading intemperance which has already caused such desolations in every part of our land, and which threatens destruction to the best interests of our commonwealth; therefore, we the friends of domestic and social happiness now aasembled in Convention, as delegates form various parts of the State, wishing to do all in our power to promote the welfare of our fellowmen, resolve to form a State Society with the following

CONSTITUTION.

ART. I. This society shall be called the *North Carolina State Temperance Society.*

ART. II. This society shall meet annually, at such a time and place as they shall appoint, and shall choose a President, six Vice Presidents, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary and Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of five members, all of whom shall be a Board of Managers to transact the business of the society.

ART. III. It shall be the duty of the President, or in case of his absence, of the Vice President, to preside at all meetings of the society, and to call special meetings at the request of the Executive Committee.

ART. IV. Any society now in existence, or which may hereafter be organized, may become auxiliary to this institution, by forwarding to the Corresponding Secretary, the names of its officers and managers, and the number of its members.

ART. V. Any member of good standing in any auxiliary society, shall be recognized as a member of this society.

ART. VI. The annual meetings shall be composed of not more than 10 delegates from each auxiliary society.

Mr. Joyner submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention strongly recommend to the respective Societies in North Carolina, the propriety of holding meetings on every Christmas day.

On motion.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Temperance Journal in this State, and also of employing one or more agents for the State Temperance society.

TUESDAY, 3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

After a recess, the Convention was again called to order, the President in the Chair.

On motion of Rev. Addison Lea, the Convention proceeded to the election of officers, when the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year:

John Phifer, of Cabarrus Co., President;

Rev. Samuel Wait, of Wake Forest College, 1st Vice President;

Bythan Bryan, of Johnston Co., 2nd V. P.;

Alexander Anderson, of Wilmington, 3rd V. P.;

Gen. Alfred Dockery, of Richmond, 4th V. P.;

Dr. John A. Mebane, of Guilford, 5th V. P.;

Jonathan White, of Pasquotank, 6th V. P.;

Rev. Bennet T. Blake, of Wake, Corresponding Secretary;

Rev. Drury Lacy, of Raleigh, Recording Secretary;

Jesse Brown, of Raleigh, Treasurer.

Executive Committee.—William Hill, William Peck, John Primrose, Charles Dewey, Thomas J. Lemay.

The following resolution was offered by Rev. Thomas Chance, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the duty of all Christians to aid in the advancement of the Temperance cause.

The following resolution was introduced by Mr. T. D. Fleury, and passed:

Resolved, That all auxiliary societies be required to report to the Corresponding Secretary of the State Temperance Society, at least two months before the Annual Meeting.

The following resolution was presented by the Rev. Ira T. Wyche, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to its President, Dr. John A. Mebane, for the dignity, promptness and impartiality with which he has conducted its business.

The following resolution was also presented by the Rev. Ira T. Wyche, and unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are tendered to the Secretaries for their diligent fidelity in performing the duties of their office.

The Convention then adjourned until 6 o'clock P. M.

6 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, the President in the Chair, and was opened by prayer by the Rev. William Compton.

The Constitution was then proposed to the Convention, and adopted without a dissenting voice.

The Convention and the large Assembly present were then addressed in an impressive manner by Rev. Dr. Capers.

He was followed by Mr. J. Carey, the delegate from the Washington Society in Baltimore in an enterprisng and affecting address of more than an hour; relating his experience as an *intemperate* drinker for *twelve years.*

The Convention was also forcibly addressed by the Rev. Mr. Deems and the Rev. S. S. Bryant—when an invitation was given for all who wished to sign the pledge to come forward and sign their names; to which call 76 came forward—a *glorious number.*

On motion,

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the members of the Presbyterian Church for the use of their Church during the sittings of the Convention.

When the Convention adjourned without day.

The Benediction by the Rev. John Seys, of Liberia, Africa.

JOHN A. MEBANE, President.
HEZEK. G. LEIGH, V. Pres.

THOMAS J. LEMAY, JESSE BROWN, WM. W. HOLDEN, } Secretaries.

ENGLISH And Classical School.

P. S. NEY

WILL open a School in the immediate vicinity of the Catawba Springs, Lincoln County, on Monday the 20th instant. The Studies will embrace all the branches requisite to qualify students for entering College.

TERMS OF TUITION:

English Elements and Arithmetic for ten mos.	$10
Entire English Department,	15
Classical and Mathematical do.,	22
Stenography, to any Student disiring it, gratis. But no admission for less than half a Session (two and a half months) except on special agreement.	

The reputation of Mr. NEY as an instructor of youth, is so well known in Western North Carolina, as to require no commendation. As to his capacity and unwearied attention to the advancement of his pupils, reference may be made to most of the leading men of the adjoining counties.

Students can obtain boarding at the Catawba Springs, (Thos. Hampton's) on reasonable terms—the distance from the Springs to the School being only one mile.

Catawba Springs, Sept. 16, 1841.

Administrators' Notice.

THE Subscribers, having qualified at October Term, 1841, of Mecklenburg County Court as Administrators on the estate of *William Alexander*, deceased, request all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery. And all those indebted to the same must make early settlements, as long indulgence will not be given.

ADAM ALEXANDER,
CHAS. T. ALEXANDER, } Admrs.

November 2, 1841. 34...F

To Whom it may Concern.

TAKEN UP, by the subscriber, a *Bay Horse*, which followed his wagon from near Camden, South Carolina, about ten days ago. Said horse was four years old last Spring, is about fifteen hands high, his left fore-leg white up to the knee, round bodied and snugly built. He has lately been foundered, and is yet lame and bears the fresh mark of bleeding in the neck. The owner is requested to prove his property and take it away.

P. C. M'CLELLAND.

Charlotte, Nov. 16, 1841. 36...F

James Conner,
TYPE FOUNDER,

Corner of Ann and Nassau Sts., New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old patrons, and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture and supply every article used in the printing business, as well as to stereotype all jobs that may offer. He embraces this opportunity to return thanks to those whose patronage he has extensively enjoyed for so many years, and to say that he is to be found at the old established stand, corner of Ann and Nassau streets, fully prepared to execute any order that he may be honoured with; and that the Type manufactured by him, is from a *selection of faces taken from his old specimens*, together with a number of additions of a *superior cut*; that he is enabled to supply SORTS as well as FOUNTS, of the most beautiful of his old faces, and of a greatly improved quality of metal. He is also engaged in getting up, by a newly discovered process, an extensive series of new and highly ornamental articles. Arrangements are made with the manufacturers of Presses and other Printing materials, that will enable him to execute orders as expeditiously as any other Founder in the Union, and on as favorable terms.

A new specimen is now in the course of printing.

Notes of Hand and Land Deeds; also Clerks' and Sheriffs' Blanks, for Sale at this Office.

TO THE
Fashionable Public.

THE Subscribers respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. They have just received their

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS
FOR 1841—2:

and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

Their Shop will be found in the south-east wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.

Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7....y

Concord Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and the surrounding country, that he has oponed a GROCERY STORE in the town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and carefully selected supply of

GROCERIES;

Such as—Wines and Liquors, imported and domestic; Sugar; Coffee; Bread; Crackers; Cheese; Lemons; French Prunes; Cakes; Raisins; Candies of all kinds, Toys; prime chewing and smoking Tobacco; Spanish Cigars of the best quality; Garden Seeds of every kind; Indigo; Copperas; Madder; Ginger; Spice; Pepper, Almonds; Cloves; Cinnamon; English Walnuts; Maccaroni; Vermaselli; Sardines; Herrings; Essence of Cinnamon; do. Peppermint, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping a complete stock, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

F. R. ROUECHE.

May 25, 1841. 12...y

TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and July Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove proporty, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Mecklenburg County, N. C. Oct. 19, 1841. 32.

"With Scissors sharp and RAZOR keen,
I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, *the Barber,*

TRESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to affordre enti satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

THE CULTIVATOR,

A consolidation of Buel's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer.

WILLIS GAYLORD & LUTHER TUCKER, *Editors.*

Prospectus of Vol. 8, for 1841.

THE CULTIVATOR was established to improve and elevate the Agriculture of the country; to give a proper tone to the morals and mind of the farmer; to show him the dignity and importance o his profession; to store his mind with useful knowledge, and convince him that while all classes are and must be more or less dependant on each other, he alone of the whole can make any near approach to independence. If there is one thing more than another, which in this country gives a man superiority over his fellow men, it is knowledge; and this knowledge,—knowledge which is essential to the success of the farmer as to other men,—it is the design of the Cultivator to aid in imparting.

☞ The volume for 1840, is filled entirely with ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS, embracing articles from about 300 Correspondents, from almost every State in the Union.

If an increase of subscription beyond any precedent in the history of Agricultural Journals,—if the almost unanimous voice of the public press in our favor,—if the multitude of private yet flattering testimonials we have received, added to a circulation amounting the first year to TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND, may be admitted as evidence, then we have certainly most abundant reason to be gratified with the success which has attended the Union of the Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer. No expense has been or will be spared to render the Cultivator worthy of the patronage it has received. In the number, variety and excellence of its ILLUSTRATIONS, it is without a rival at home or abroad, the last volume being embellished with nearly ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS, illustrating the improved breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Building, Implements, &c., making the Cultivator, all things considered, it is believed, the Cheapest Agricultural Paper ever published in this or any other country.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per annum—Six copies for $5—the money to be remitted in advance, free of postage. A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed to Agents who will obtain 25 or more subscribers, and 25 per cent. to those who obtain 100 or more. All subscriptions to commence with a volume.

Postmasters and gentlemen disposed to lend their influence to aid the cause of Agriculture, are respectfully requested to act as agents. Address

JESSE BUEL & CO.

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds o

Letter-Press Job Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice Oderrs will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

PROSPECTUS OF THE
Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congres. Commencing with the session of 1832-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months; if so, subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The appendix is made up of the PRESIDENT'S annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Governmet that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the *set* speeches being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the adjournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may turn to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. GALES and SEATON'S Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congrssional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter purposely for these works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the extra session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for $1 each; that is, $1 for the Congressional Globe, and $1 for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cents each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction evinced in the late elections with the vast and novel system of policy which the powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consulting puplic opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor.—They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our *daily* sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is $10, the Semi-weekly Globe $2 per annum, *in advance.* The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

TERMS:

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, $1.

For the Congressional Globe for the next session, $1 per copy.

For the Appendix for the next session, $1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5; twelve copies for $10, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next.

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.*

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, October 25, 1841.

Journal of Banking:

BY WILLIAM M. GOUGE, OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Journal will contain—

1st. A new edition of "A Short History of Paper Money and Banking in the United States," by Wm. M. Gouge, with corrections and additions, bringing the narrative down to the present time.

2d. Essays on Banking, Currency, Exchanges, and kindred topics, in which efforts will be made to place these subjects in the clearest light possible.

3d. A semi-monthly review of the times, embracing the most important events, especially those which affect the general operations of business.

4th. Such miscellaneous matter as will, while it will add to the interests of the work, subserve its main object, which is that of showing the true character of our paper money and banking system, and the effect it has on the morals and happiness of the different classes of the community.

This Journal will be especially intended for Farmers and Mechanics, but it is hoped it will not prove unuseful to Merchants and other productive members of society.

It will be published once every two weeks. Each number will contain sixteen pages octavo, double column, with the leaves stitched and cut, thus uniting the advantages of the open sheet with a form convenient for binding.

The paper will be fair and the type good. The price will be

For one copy, one dollar and fifty cents a year.

For four copies, five dollars, or one dollar and twenty-five cents each.

For ten copies, ten dollars, or one dollar each.

In all cases, subscriptions must be paid in advance.